

List of the PHYTOPHAGOUS COLEOPTERA collected in Assam by A. W. Chennell, Esq., with notes and descriptions of the uncharacterized Genera and Species ; by JOSEPH S. BALY, F.L.S.

The insects brought over by Mr. Chennell are all large or of medium size, the smaller species having apparently been overlooked or neglected ; thus *Cryptocephalus*, *Hispa* proper, and the smaller genera of *Eumolpidae* and *Halticinae* (known to be spread over the whole Indian continent), are unrepresented. The collection as it stands includes a great number of Asiatic forms, and probably contains the great majority of the most common and salient Assamese species. Many of the larger kinds have been previously described from various parts of India, by Hope, Redtenbacher and others ; amongst the most noticeable must be mentioned the genus *Pentamesa*, recently characterized by Von Harold, and also a specimen (unfortunately very imperfect) of the rare genus *Macrispa*.

The new forms include several striking genera and species of *Gallerucinae*, many of the latter remarkable for the peculiar sculpture of the lower face in the ♂ sex ; the occurrence of the genus *Entomoscelis* for the first time in India is also worthy of note.

Genus SAGRA, Fab.

1. *Sagra carbunculus*, Hope.*

Hab. The Upper Hills, 4,500 to 6,000 feet.

Genus LEMA, Fab.

1. *Lema russula*, Boh.

Hab. The Lower Hills, 1,500 to 2,500 feet.

* References to the original descriptions, unless published since the appearance of Gemminger and Von Harold's Catalogue, or for some other special reason are omitted.

Two specimens of this species from Assam agree in every particular with one in my Cabinet from Hong Kong.

2. *Lema rufotestacea*, Clark.

Hab. The Lower Hills.

Genus CRIOCERIS, Geoff.

1. *Crioceris quadripustulata*, Fab.

Hab. The Hills.

2. *Crioceris locuples*, Clark.

Hab. The Upper Hills, 4,000 to 6,000 feet.

3. *Crioceris semipunctata*, Fab.

Hab. The Lower Hills.

4. *Crioceris impressa*, Fab.

Hab. The Plains, Sibsagar, and Hills, 200 feet.

Genus DIAPROMORPHA, Lac.

1. *Diapromorpha pallens*, Oliv. (*melanopus*, Lac.).

Hab. The Hills, and Plains, 250 feet.

Diapromorpha being now characterized as a distinct genus, Olivier's name, originally given to the above species, must be restored.

2. *Diapromorpha turcica*, Fab.

The Plains.

Genus AGASTA, Hope.

1. *Agasta formosa*, Hope.

Hab. The Hills, and Plains.

Var. A. Elytrorum maculis intermediis obsoletis.

Specimens both of the typical form and also of the variety A are in the collection.

Genus MELASOMA, Stephens.

1. *Melusoma longicollis*, Saffr.

Hab. The Lower Hills.

The specimens of this species, which is spread over Eastern Siberia and Mongolia, are more deeply punctured than the European ones, in other respects they agree with the type.

Genus PARALINA, Baly.

1. *Paralina indica*, Hope.

Hab. The Hills.

Genus EUMELA, Baly.

(Trans. Ent. Soc. 1875, p. 23).

1. *Eumela cyanicollis*, Hope, (*Chrysomela**).

Hab. The Hills and Plains.

Genus CHRYSOMELA, Linn.

1. *Chrysomela Grutii*, Baly.

Hab. The Plains and Lower Hills.

Genus CHALCOLAMPRA, Blanchard.

1. *Chalcolampra octoguttata*, Fab.

Hab. Assam.

Genus ENTOMOSCELIS, Chevr.

1. *Entomoscelis Assamensis*, n. sp.

Anguste ovata, convexa, picea, nitida, cupreo micans, supra rufo-picea, thorace sparse tenuiter punctato; elytris tenuiter punctatis, punctis sub-striatim dispositis. Long. 3-4 lin.

Hab. Plains and Hills.

* Gemminger and Von Harold's Catalogue.

Head shining, sparingly impressed with fine punctures; antennæ rather slender, filiform, more than three fourths the length of the body. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long, sides rounded, nearly straight and parallel behind the middle; the hinder angles acute, the anterior ones sub-acute; above convex, smooth and shining, impressed on either side near the anterior angle with a shallow fovea, disc rather sparingly impressed with minute punctures. Elytra broadly oblong-ovate, convex, impressed with very fine punctures irregularly arranged in longitudinal striæ; interstices shining impunctate.

The genus *Entomoscelis*, although containing few species, is remarkable for its wide geographical range, being found over the whole of central and southern Europe, northern Africa and Asia minor, in North America as far south as New York, in eastern Siberia, and, as the present insect shews, in northern India. The tropical and South African species placed by Dejean and Vogel in *Entomoscelis*, belong to an entirely different generic group, since characterized by myself, under the name of *Mesoplatys*.

Genus PAROPSIS, Oliv.

1. *Paropsis Chennelli*, n. sp.

Late ovata, valde convexa, sordide fulva, nitida, thorace transverso, sat crebre punctato, utrinque excavato et variolosopunctato; elytris punctato-striatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Plains of Assam, a single specimen.

Head coarsely punctured; antennæ slender, scarcely exceeding the head and thorax in length. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; sides straight and nearly parallel from the base to the middle, thence rounded and converging to the apex, the anterior angles acute, submucronate; apical margin deeply excavated; upper surface rather coarsely and closely punctured, broadly excavated on either side near the outer margin, surface of the excavations very coarsely and irregularly variolosepunctate. Elytra broader than the thorax, very slightly dilated posteriorly, broadly rounded at the apex, convex, regularly punctate-striate, the interspaces minutely punctate, the fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth obsoletely thickened; outer limb narrow, slightly reflexed, its surface concave, strongly and coarsely punctured.

Genus CORYNODES, Hope.

1. *Corynodes Assamensis*, n. sp.

Elongatus, subcylindricus, metallico-purpureus, nitidus, interdum viridi micans; thorace disperse sat fortiter punctato; elytris infra basin fortiter transversim excavatis, juxta marginem lateralem longitudinaliter sulcatis, subseriatim punctatis. Long. $4-5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Mas. Antennis corporis dimidio multo longioribus, articulis sex ultimis compressis, paullo dilatatis.

Fem. Antennis brevioribus, articulis sex ultimis sat valde dilatatis; elytris intra sulcum laterale costatis.

Hab. The Hills and Plains; Dibru.

Vertex strongly but not very closely punctured; front impressed with a longitudinal groove, which terminates just above the apex of the clypeus in a large ill defined fovea; clypeus rather broader than long, semi-ovate, separated from the front on either side by a deep groove, its extreme apex transversely depressed; surface closely punctured, clothed with fulvous hairs; antennæ nearly three fourths the length of the body in the ♂, the six outer joints only slightly dilated, scarcely more than half the length of the body in the ♀, the six terminal joints in this sex more broadly dilated. Thorax rather more than one half broader than long; sides straight and slightly converging from the base to the middle, thence rounded and converging to the apex; disc convex, subcylindrical, sparingly punctured, impressed on either side, just behind the middle, with an ill defined fovea. Elytra narrowly oblong, convex, impressed below the basilar space with a deep transverse, slightly curved sulcation; just within the lateral margin in both sexes is a broad ill defined longitudinal groove, within this in the ♀ is a narrow elevated longitudinal costa, which extends from the humeral callus nearly to the apex of the elytra, claws appendiculated.

In habit closely resembling *C. asphodelus*, Marsh., separated from that insect by its broader thorax, by the longitudinal costa on the elytra in the ♀, and by the six (not five) dilated outer joints of the antennæ.

2. *Corynodes peregrinus*, Fuessly.

Hab. Sadia; Dibru.

Genus CHRYSOLAMPRA, Baly.

1. *Chrysolampira picipes*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovata, viridi-metallica, nitida, labro antennisque fulvis, his apice nigro-piceis; pedibus nigro-piceis, aeneo micantibus, femoribus tibiisque basi rufo-piceis; thorace tenuiter minus crebre punctato; elytris evidenter sat crebre punctatis.

Mas. Tarsorum anticorum quatuor articulo basali dilatato; femoribus anticis incrassatis, subtus angulatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. The Upper Hills.

Intermediate in size between *C. splendens*, mihi, and *C. smaragdula*, Boheman, distinguished from either species by its piceous legs. Antennæ slender, filiform, the two upper joints nigro-piceous. Thorax finely punctured, the puncturing rather coarser on the sides. Elytra much more strongly punctured than the thorax, the punctures forming longitudinal striæ at the apex near the suture; the interspaces on the sides obsoletely wrinkled.

Genus COLASPOSOMA, Laporte.

1. *Colasposoma coeruleatum*, n. sp.

Late oblongum, convexum, metallico-coeruleum, labro, mandibulis antennisque extrorsum nigris, capite crebre subrugoso-punctato; thorace transverso, tenuiter punctato; elytris infra basin leviter transversim depressis, tenuiter punctatis, punctis prope suturam subseriatim dispositis apicem versus fere deletis, interspatiis infra humeros transversim rugulosis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ —5 lin.

Hab. Dibru.

Head closely subrugose-punctate; anterior margin of clypeus concave-emarginate; antennæ half the length of the body, the five outer joints compressed, slightly dilated, opaque, black. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; sides rounded and converging from base to apex, each of the angles armed with an acute tooth: disc transversely convex, deflexed near the anterior angles, faintly excavated on either side, minutely punctured, the punctures rather more strongly impressed on the sides. Scutellum scarcely longer than broad, its apex very obtuse, its disc smooth and shining. Elytra much broader than the thorax, subquadrate-oblong, broadly rounded at the apex, convex, faintly but broadly depressed below the basilar space, finely punctured, the punctures nearly obsolete below the middle, irregularly arranged in longitudinal rows near the suture; on the outer

margin below the humeral callus are three or four short deeply impressed, longitudinal rows of striæ, the interspaces between which are thickened and subeostate; interspaces smooth, transversely rugulose below the humeral callus. Each of the thighs armed beneath with a minute tooth.

2. *Colasposoma pulcherrimum*, Baly.

Hab. The Hills.

GENUS HALTICA, Geoff.

1. *Haltica cyanea*, Weber.

Hab. Dibru.

GENUS PODONTIA, Dalm.

1. *Podontia quatuor-decimpunctata*, Linn.

Hab. The Hills.

2. *Podontia affinis*, Groendal.

Hab. Dibru.

3. *Podontia rufocastanea*, Baly.

Hab. The Upper Hills.

GENUS BLEPHARIDA, Rogers.

1. *Blepharida flavopustulata*, n. sp.

Ovata, postice paullo attenuata, convexa, pallide picco-fulva, nitida, labro flavo; thorace transverso, irregulariter excavato, hic illic profunde punctato; elytris regulariter punctato-striatis, sparse flavo pustulatis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. The Hills; a single specimen.

Vertex sparingly impressed with round punctures; face between the eyes impressed on either side with an ill defined, coarsely punctured, oblique groove; the basal joint of antennæ rufo-fulvous (the rest wanting); clypeus coarsely punctured; labrum pale yellow, apices of the jaws nigro-piceous. Thorax three times as broad as long; sides straight and parallel from the base to just beyond the middle, thence obliquely rounded to the apex, anterior angles produced, thickened, slightly excurved.

obtuse, the hinder ones produced, acute; disc irregularly excavated on the sides, impressed with large deep punctures, rather crowded at the base, forming irregular rows on the sides, the rest of the surface finely punctured. Scutellum trigonate, its apex rounded. Elytra much broader than the thorax, slightly narrowed towards the apex, convex, deeply and regularly punctate-striate, the interspaces plane, distantly impressed with very minute punctures; sparingly scattered over the surface are a number of small irregular yellowish-white spots.

Genus SEBAETHE, Baly.

1. *Sebaethe pallidipennis*, n. sp.

Late ovata, modice convexa, nigro-picea, nitida, antennis nigris, harum basi, scutello labroque piceis, thorace tenuissime punctato, nigro, lateribus anguste piceis; elytris tenuiter punctatis, fulvis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Assam.

Head trigonate; vertex shining, impunctate, encarpæ well defined, subquadrangular, contiguous; carina rather strongly raised, narrow, linear, its apex dilated, narrowly ovate-lanceolate; antennæ less than two-thirds the length of the body, moderately robust, slightly attenuated towards the apex; the three basal joints pale piceous, the rest black. Thorax three times as broad as long; sides narrowly reflexed, edged with piceous. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra much broader than the thorax, broadly ovate, slightly narrowed towards the apex, finely punctured; outer limb narrowly dilated, slightly reflexed, its surface obsoletely thickened, impunctate; inflexed limb broad, obsoletely concave. Hinder thighs strongly thickened; outer edge of hinder tibiae emarginate near the apex.

Genus HYPHASIS, v. Harold.

(Deutsche Ent. Zeitschr. xxi, 1877, p. 454)

1. *Hyphasis indica*, n. sp.

Ovata, modice convexa, pallide flava, nitida, antennis extrorsum pallide piceis; thorace lævi, lateribus late marginatis, rotundatis; elytris confuse punctatis, pallide castaneis, fulvo limbatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. The Plains; a single specimen.

Head smooth, impunctate, face raised between the antennæ; carina narrow in front, dilated posteriorly, its apex lanceolate; encarpæ transverse, quadrangular, contiguous, separated from the front by a transverse groove; antennæ filiform. Thorax three times as broad as long; sides broadly margined, rounded, emarginate just in front of the hinder angle, the latter acute, the anterior angle mucronate, excurved; disc transversely convex, sparingly impressed with very minute punctures, lateral margin reflexed, its surface concave. Scutellum trigonate, its apex obtuse. Elytra broader than the thorax, moderately convex, flattened on the suture, distinctly but not very closely punctured, the outer margin moderately dilated, reflexed. Prosternum twice as broad as long, its sides parallel, its apex truncate, its disc longitudinally concave.

Genus EUPHITREA, Baly.

1. *Euphitrea Assamensis*, n. sp.

Rotundata, convexa, rufo-picea, nitida, thorace lævi, elytris piceis, aneo-micantibus, subfortiter sat crebre punctatis, limbo laterali paullo reflexo, irregulariter incrassato, fere impunctato. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. The Plains.

Nearly allied to *E. micans*, Baly, much smaller, rather more rotundate, the elytra more strongly and closely punctured, their outer limb more distinctly reflexed: in the single specimen before me the hinder legs are unfortunately broken off.

Genus PENTAMESA, Lac.

1. *Pentamesa duodecimmaculata*, v. Harold.

Hab. The Upper Hills.

Genus OIDES, Weber.

1. *Oides indica*, n. sp.

Late rotundato-ovata, ad apicem paullo attenuata, valde convexa, flava, nitida, antennis extrorsum, oculis, metasterno, abdominisque segmentorum singulorum maculis duabus nigris. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. The Hills.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; face just above the encarpæ deeply impressed; encarpæ transverse, subclavate, separated (the extreme

apex excepted) by the triangular clypeus; eyes rather small, shining black. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; the apical margin concave; sides converging from the base towards the apex, slightly rounded, anterior angles produced, their apices obtuse, hinder angles broadly rounded; disc shining, impunctate. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra much broader than the thorax, the humeral angles anteriorly produced, broadly rounded; sides rounded and diverging from the shoulders nearly to the middle, thence rounded and obliquely converging to the apex, the apex itself regularly rounded; upper surface very minutely punctured, the outer limb broadly dilated. Metasternum and a large patch on either side of each of the abdominal segments black.

2. *Oides inornata*, n. sp.

Ovata, convexa, pallide flava, nitida, antennis apice, tibiis tarsisque vix infuscatis, his unguiculis nigro-piccis; thorace remote punctato; elytris tenuiter, subcrebre punctatis, interstitiis punctis minutis impressis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Assam; Sibsagar, Kamrup.

Head trigonate; vertex smooth, impunctate; front impressed with a longitudinal groove; encarpæ thickened, well defined, contiguous, subquadrangular; carina obsolete; clypeus thickened, trigonate; antennæ filiform, concolorous with the body, the terminal joint piceous, the two preceding ones slightly stained with fuscous. Thorax three times as broad as long; sides broadly rounded at the base, thence obliquely converging towards the apex, sinuate and slightly excavated in front, the anterior angles obtuse, the hinder ones obsolete; disc sparingly punctured, the puncturing rather close on the sides. Scutellum scarcely longer than broad, trigonate. Elytra broader than the thorax, convex, sinuate on the sides below the humeral callus, finely but distinctly punctured, the interspaces impressed with very minute punctures; outer limb reflexed.

3. *Oides japonica*, Hornst.

Hab. The Hills.

I have received this insect from northern China as well as Japan, I also possess it from northern India, but without precise locality.

Genus AULACOPHORA, Chevr.

1. *Aulacophora testacea*, Fab. Mant. Ins. i, p. 87 (1789) =
abdominalis, var. Fab. Ent. Syst. ii, p. 23 (1792).

Hab. The Hills of Assam.

This *Aulacophora*, specimens of both sexes of which are before me, was originally described by Fabricius under the above specific name, and was subsequently, both in the Ent. Syst. and Syst. El., reduced to a variety of *abdominalis*; an examination of these specimens has convinced me that it must be regarded as a distinct species—the principal points of difference between it and *foveicollis*, Küst.* are as follows: the transverse groove on the thorax is less deeply excavated, and the abdomen is entirely black in both sexes, the anal segment in the ♂ is as usual trilobate, but the medial lobe instead of being longer than the lateral ones and longitudinally concave (as in *A. foveicollis*) is plane, quadrate, and of equal length with the other lobes; the anal segment of the ♀ also differs in form from that of the same sex of *foveicollis*.

2. *Aulacophora cornuta*, n. sp.

Oblonga postice paullo ampliata, flava, nitida, pectore abdomineque nigris, pube adpressâ argenteo-sericeâ sat dense vestitis; thorace transverso, disco transversim impresso, fere impunctato, lateribus distincte, subremote punctatis; elytris distincte punctatis. Long. 4 lin.

Mas. Antennis articulo basali incrassato, subtus compresso; clypeo utrinque infra antennis cornu lato compresso brevi, apice

*The name *abdominalis*, Fab. as far as relates to our European species must fall—Fabricius in the Spec. Ins. p. 151, originally described this insect from a specimen in Forster's Cabinet, brought from one of the islands in the Pacific Ocean: subsequently some individuals from India and the Cape of Good Hope (regarded by him as belonging to the same species) came under his observation, thus in his later works, he gave those localities as Habitats for the species. *A. foveicollis*, Küst., ranges over Southern Europe, the north of Africa, and a considerable extent of Continental Asia; but in the Malay Archipelago, Australia, and the South Sea Islands it is replaced by closely allied but specifically distinct forms, one or other of which doubtless must be regarded as the true *abdominalis*, which of them unfortunately, from the type being no longer extant, it will be next to impossible to determine.

oblique truncato et inter cornua laminâ compressâ nigrâ, pilis erectis numerosis fulvis circumdatis, armato.

Hab. The Plains.

Vertex and front shining, impunctate; encarpæ transverse, subtrigonal, contiguous; clypeus armed on either side with a broad, compressed short horn, the apex of which is obliquely truncate and forms a narrowly ovate flattened disc; between these horns is a short transverse black plate, which is surmounted, as well as the horns themselves, with numerous coarse erect fulvous hairs, immediately above this plate is a tuft of still coarser hairs, which curve obliquely to either side from the medial line; antennæ filiform, the basal joint thickened, compressed beneath and forming a raised longitudinal ridge; eyes large, prominent. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides straight and parallel from the base to beyond the middle, thence converging to the apex; basal margin sinuate in front of the scutellum, faintly bisinuate on either side; disc sparingly impressed with round punctures on the sides, its central portion impunctate, transversely sulcate just behind its middle, the sulcation rather more deeply excavated on either side. Scutellum elongate-trigonal, shining, impunctate. Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong, scarcely dilated posteriorly, moderately convex, distinctly punctured. Apical abdominal segment in the ♂ deeply trilobate, the medial lobe subquadrate-oblong, its apex truncate, faintly sinuate, its disc impressed with a large deep fovea.

I only know the ♂ of this species.

3. *Aulacophora pulchella*, n. sp.

Ovata, postice ampliata, convexa, rufo-testacea, nitida, antennis, tibiis tarsisque fuscis, oculis elytrisque nigris, his apice rufo-testaceis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Assam, the Hills.

Head trigonal; vertex smooth, impunctate, front impressed with a longitudinal groove; encarpæ transverse, contiguous; carina raised, narrow, linear, its apex acute; eyes very large, prominent, shining black; antennæ slender, filiform. Thorax more than twice as broad as long; sides straight and slightly converging from the base to beyond the middle, thence obliquely converging and slightly rounded to the apex, the angles obtuse; disc coarsely but closely punctured on the sides, nearly impunctate in the middle, transverse groove broad, rather more deeply

excavated on the sides than in the centre. Scutellum wedge shaped, its apex obtuse. Elytra broader than the thorax, somewhat dilated towards the apex, convex, excavated on the inner disc below the basilar space, sinuate on the sides below the humeral callus, distinctly punctured, the interspaces obsoletely granulose. Apical segment of abdomen in the ♂ trilobate, the medial lobe scarcely longer than the lateral ones, quadrate, its disc concave.

4. *Aulacophora perplexa*, n. sp.

Ovata, postice paullo ampliata, convexa, flava, nitida, abdominis segmentibus maculis bifariis (segmento ultimo excepto) pectoreque nigris; thorace nitido, leviter transversim sulcato; scutello piceo; elytris sat fortiter punctatis, utrisque maculis subrotundatis quatuor, 2 ante, 2 pone medium oblique positis nigris. Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. The Hills of Assam.

Vertex shining impunctate, front impressed on either side, just above the encarpæ, with a deep round fovea, in the middle, continuous with the sutural line separating the encarpæ is a short longitudinal groove; encarpæ transverse, contiguous; carina short, thickened, its apex acute; antennæ filiform, about three-fourths the length of the body. Thorax twice as broad as long: sides rather broadly margined, straight and converging from the base nearly to the middle, rounded and slightly dilated in front of the latter, the anterior angles excavated, obtuse; very sparingly punctured above, the punctures irregularly scattered here and there over the surface; middle disc impunctate; transverse groove distinct on either side and extending to the lateral margin, nearly obsolete on the medial line. Elytra broader than the thorax, rather closely punctured, each with four rather large subrotundate spots; two placed on the inner disc near the suture, one just below the base, the other at some distance just below the middle, the two others near the lateral margin, the first below the humeral callus, the second about half-way between the middle and the apex; these spots taken conjointly with those on the opposite elytron form two curved fasciæ, one before, the other behind the middle. Body beneath with the breast and two large spots placed transversely on each of the abdominal segments (the anal one excepted) black. Claws appendiculated.

Aulacophora perplexa differs from the other species in having appendiculated, subbifid claws; in the absence of any other

essential character, I do not consider this peculiarity of sufficient importance to remove it from its present position.

Genus AGETOCERA, Hope.

1. *Agetocera lobicornis*, Baly.

Hab. The Hills.

One specimen, a ♀.

2. *Agetocera pulchella*, Baly.

Hab. The Upper Hills.

Genus CNEORANE, Baly.

1. *Cneorane fulvicollis*, Baly.

Mas. Antennarum articulis ultimis quatuor incrassatis, subtus subcomplanatis, clavam elongatam ad apicem attenuatam sordide flavam formantibus; tibiis, basi exceptis, tarsisque infuscatis.

Hab. The Hills, Sadia.

Genus MIMASTRA, Baly.

1. *Mimastira quadripartita*, n. sp.

Elongata, parallela, fulva, nitida, scutello, pectore antennisque nigris, verticis maculâ, abdominis lateribus pedibusque (femoribus subtus, tibiisque anticis quatuor basi exceptis) nigro-piceis; thorace transverso, late transversim excavato, impunctato, elytris leviter rugulosis, nigris vel nigro-piceis, utrisque limbo fasciâque vix pone medium fulvis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Mas. Tarsis anticis articulo basali paullo incrassato, leviter incurvato.

Var. A. Thoracis disco piceo tineto.

Hab. The Plains.

Face smooth, impunctate, clypeus large, concave on either side, its apex produced into an acute tooth, which extends upwards between the encarpæ for nearly half their length; eyes large, prominent, shining black; antennæ much longer than the body, very slender, filiform, the third joint twice the length of the second, the two conjointly scarcely equal in length to the fourth, the latter slightly curved. Thorax twice as broad as

long; sides straight and parallel, the hinder angle thickened, setiferous; disc shining, impunctate, nearly covered with a broad deep transverse excavation, which does not quite extend to the lateral margin; in the medial line is a narrow longitudinal space less deeply excavated than the rest of the surface. Scutellum trigonate, shining black. Elytra broader than the thorax, obsoletely dilated towards the apex, faintly excavated below the basilar space, rugulose, rather closely punctured. Apex of the last abdominal segment deeply concave-emarginate.

2. *Mimastra limbata*, n. sp.

Elongata, angustata, parallela, nitida, nigra, femoribus anticis quatuor (vittâ dorsali exceptâ) tibiisque anticis quatuor basi, sordide fulvis; supra sordide fulva, antennis (basi piceâ exceptâ) nigris; capitis vertice thoracisque maculis piceis; thorace lævi, utrinque late transversim excavato, lateribus rectis, parallelis; elytris thorace latioribus, parallelis, infra basin leviter transversim depressis, fortiter et sat crebre punctatis, interspatiis, transversim rugulosis, viridi-metallicis, utrisque, apice excepto, fulvo limbatis. Long. 6 lin.

Var. A. Thoracis maculis intermediis piceis obsoletis.

Hab. The hills of Assam.

Vertex impressed with very fine transverse striæ; epicarpeæ thickened, transverse, elongate-trigonate, contiguous, their surfaces finely granulose; carina ill defined; antennæ slender, filiform, nearly equal to the body in length, the second joint very short, the third twice its length, the fourth equal in length to the two preceding united; three basal joints obscure piceous, the rest black; clypeus granulose; apices of jaws nigro-piceous. Thorax nearly one-half broader than long; sides straight and parallel, the anterior angles thickened, oblique; basal margin obliquely sinuate at either end, transversely truncate in the middle, faintly truncate just in front of the scutellum; disc shining, impunctate, broadly excavated transversely on either side, impressed just before the base with a round fovea; surface marked with five black spots, two large placed one on either side near the lateral border, two smaller situated transversely just in front of the middle, and one very small placed on the basal fovea. Scutellum trigonate, pale piceous. Elytra coarsely punctured, their whole surfaces covered with coarse irregular transverse rugæ.

3. *Mimastra Chennelli*, n. sp.

Angustata, parallela, flava, nitida, oculis, antennis extrorsum, tarsis, tibiisque posticis quatuor, his basi exceptis, tibiis anticis dorso, pectore abdomineque nigris; thorace nitido, disco transversim excavato, elytris crebre punctatis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ – $4\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Mas. Tarsis anticis articulo basali intus curvato, articulo secundo pone apicem articuli primi inserto.

Hab. Hills of Assam.

Encarpæ raised, trigonate, contiguous; eyes large, prominent, shining black; antennæ slender, filiform, equal to the body in length, the third joint twice the length of the second, the two conjointly equal in length to the fourth; the four lower joints fulvous, the fifth piceous, the rest black. Thorax one-half broader than long; sides nearly straight and parallel, slightly sinuate behind the middle; disc shining impunctate, broadly and deeply excavated, the excavation not quite extending to the lateral margin. Scutellum trigonate, its apex acute. Elytra rather broader than the thorax, parallel, closely punctured, the interspaces subrugulose. Basal joint of the anterior tarsus in the ♂ falcate, its apex obtuse, the second joint inserted on the outer edge of the basal one, some distance behind its apex; apical segment of abdomen in the same sex trilobate, the medial lobe emarginate; its disc impressed with a smooth wedge shaped fovea.

The ♀ is rather larger, less deeply depressed on the middle of the thorax, and has the fourth and fifth joints of the antennæ piceous.

GENUS CLITENA, Baly.

1. *Clitena Vigorsii*, Hope; (*igneipennis*, Baly.)

Var. A. *cærulans*, Hope; *cyanea*, Clark.

Hab. The Hills, Sadia.

This insect, which has been described by Hope, Clark and myself, under several distinct names, is very variable in tint, and sometimes (the antennæ excepted) entirely metallic green, the specimens from Assam belong to var. A.

GENUS DORYXENA, Baly.

1. *Doryxena grossa*, Hope.

Hab. The Upper Hills,

2. *Doryxena geniculata*, n. sp.

Ovata, postice ampliata, convexa, flava, nitida, scutello, genibus tarsisque nigris; thorace transverso, lateribus pone medium sinuatis, disco parce punctato, utrinque transversim excavato; elytris pallide castaneis, postice ampliatis, apice obtusis; supra convexis, sat crebre fortiter punctatis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Var. A. Elytris flavis.

Hab. The Upper Hills.

Vertex and front with a longitudinal groove, sparingly impressed with large round punctures; encarpæ well defined, large, subpyriform, contiguous, upper half of clypeus thickened, the carina obsolete; antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, filiform, pale yellow. Thorax rather more than twice as broad as long; sides nearly parallel, sinuate from the base to the middle, thence obliquely converging to the apex, the anterior angles produced, thickened, subacute; basal margin faintly bisinuate on either side, obtusely emarginate in front of the scutellum, the outer angle thickened, obtuse; disc transversely excavated on either side, sparingly impressed with large round punctures. Scutellum longer than broad, its sides straight and converging from the base towards the apex, the latter broadly obtuse. Elytra much broader than the thorax, broadly margined, increasing in width towards the apex, the apex itself very obtuse; upper surface convex, coarsely and rather closely punctured.

GENUS GALERUCA, Geoff.

1. *Galeruca submetallescens*, n. sp.

Elongata, nigra, nitida, pube adpressâ griseâ minus dense vestita, supra aneo micans, minus nitida; thorace transverso, lateribus rotundatis, medio obsolete angulatis; disco late sed leviter transversim excavato, rude rugoso; elytris thorace lateribus, anguste oblongis, parallelis, rude rugosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Assam.

Whole upper surface, the antennæ excepted, faintly tinged with aneous, and rather sparingly clothed with adpressed griseous hairs; head coarsely rugose; antennæ rather more than half the length of the body, the third joint about a third longer than the second, equal in length to the fourth. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides rounded, obsoletely angled in the middle; disc transversely concave, only slightly depressed in the middle, rather more deeply so on either side; whole surface very coarsely

rugose-punctate. Elytra much broader than the thorax, narrowly oblong, their sides parallel; upper surface faintly depressed below the basilar space, coarsely rugose-punctate. Apex of anal segment of abdomen obtusely truncate, edged with piceo-fulvous.

2. *Galeruca tarsalis*, n. sp.

Subelongata, postice vix ampliata, pallide fusca, sericea, oculis, genubus, tibiis apice, tarsorumque articulis basalibus duobus nigris; thorace transverso, lateribus angulatis, disco transversim excavato, crebre punctato, utrinque puncto nigro instructo; elytris crebre punctatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Sadia.

Head strongly and coarsely punctured, antennæ stained above with piceous. Thorax twice as broad as long, disc transversely concave, strongly and coarsely punctured, rugose on the sides. Elytra closely but less coarsely punctured than the thorax.

Genus HAPLOSONYX, Chev.

In *Haplosonyx* proper (as distinguished from *Sphenoraia*, Clark) the antennæ usually taper towards the apex, and the third joint is always distinctly longer than the second; the punctures are as a rule arranged without order on the disc of the elytra; the basilar space is always bounded beneath and on the outer side by a distinct depression.

1. *Haplosonyx chalybeus*, Hope; (*elongatus*, Baly.)

Hab. The Plains.

I am indebted to Mr. Janson for the determination of this species, he having in this as in several other instances compared my specimen with the Hopean type.

2. *Haplosonyx scutellatus*, n. sp.

Oblongus, convexus, fulvus, nitidus, pectoris lateribus nigropiccis: scutello, antennis pedibusque nigris: thorace transverso, lateribus parallelis, bisinuatis, disco transversim excavato; elytris fortiter confuse punctatis. Long. 4-5 lin.

Var. A. Scutello femoribusque flavis,

Hab. Hills of Assam.

Vertex shining, nearly impunctate; encarpæ pyriform, con-tigious; carina obsolete; eyes large, prominent; antennæ moderately robust, the third joint nearly twice the length of the second, the two conjointly shorter than the fourth. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides parallel, deeply bisinuate, the hinder angles produced, subacute, the anterior ones excurved, acute; disc transversely excavated, more deeply depressed on either side; the transverse depression, together with the apical surface on either side near the anterior angles, impressed with a few deep coarse punctures, the rest of the surface impunctate. Scutellum longer than broad, trigonate. Elytra broader than the thorax, strongly and deeply punctured.

Genus SPHENORAIA, Clark.

(Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. October, 1865).

This generic group, unknown to Dr. Chapuis, and reduced by Von Harold into a synonym of *Galerucida*, is quite distinct from that genus, and is more allied to *Haplosomyx*; from the former it may be known by the different form and sculpture of the thorax, together with the different structure of the antennæ; from the latter by the short and equal second and third joints of the antennæ, these organs themselves being usually shorter than in *Haplosomyx*; in addition, in *Sphenoraia* the transverse depression below the basilar space is either obsolete or very indistinct, the elytra are more deeply punctured, and the punctures are arranged in irregular longitudinal striae.

1. *Sphenoraia bicolor*, Hope (*Galerucida*, Cat.).

Oblonga, sordide fulva, thorace nigro bimaculato; elytris fortiter punctatis, punctis disco interno in striis gemillatis, disco externo confuse dispositis; utrisque maculis decem 2. 2. 2. 2. 1 positis, nigris instructis.

Var. A. Elytrorum maculis nonnullis inter se confluentibus.
G. bicolor, Hope.

Var. B. Elytris totis ingris.* *S. nigripennis*, Clark, l.c., p. 297.

Var. C. Elytrorum maculis fere totis obsoletis.

Hab. Assam.

* *G. nigrofasciata*, mihi, quoted by Von Harold under this species must be placed as a synonym of *G. bifasciata*, Motsch.

As may be seen by the above diagnosis, in this species the black markings on the elytra vary greatly; in the original specimen of Hope (kindly examined for me by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse) the four central spots are confluent and form a large quadrate patch on the middle disc of each elytron.

2. *Sphenoraia fulgida*, Redt., Hüg. Kaschm. iv, 1848, p. 554
(*Merista*, Cat.).

Var. A. Corpus metallico purpureum, antennis nigris, elytris viridi- aut cupreo-aureis.

Var. B. Corpus supra viridi-aureum.

Var. C. Corpus totum (antennis exceptis) metallico-purpureum.
Hab. The Hills of Assam.

Genus LEPTARTHRA, Baly.

Whilst engaged in working out the insects of the present collection, I have had occasion to look into the distinctive characters separating Dr. Chapuis' genus *Merista*, from *Leptarthra*. The two groups agree so closely, both in habit and other essential points, that the armature of the claws, on which Dr. Chapuis has alone divided them, must as in *Corynodes*, be considered of secondary importance; in any case my original definition "unguiculis unidentatis" will agree better with the species placed by Chapuis in *Merista* than with that left by him in the older genus. *Leptarthra* as thus extended forms a very natural genus, the species of which are separable as shewn below, into two good sections.

SECTION I. (*Merista*, Chapuis).

Unguiculi bifidi, dente interno breviori.

L. trifasciata, Hope (*Haplosonyx* v. Har. Cat.)*

„ *quadrifasciata*, Hope.

„ *interrupta*, Redt.

„ *semimaculata*, Redt.

„ *fraternalis*, Baly.

„ *Dohrni*, Baly.

* *L. trifasciata*, Hope, is very nearly allied to *L. quadrifasciata*. Hope, it may be known by the narrower, smooth and immaculate thorax, by the more strongly produced anterior angles of the latter and by the more finely punctured elytra.

SECTION II. (*Leptarthra*, Chapuis).*Unguiculi appendiculati.**L. abdominalis*, Baly.1. *Leptarthra fraternalis*, n. sp.

Ovata, postice ampliata, convexa, metallico-purpurea, nitida; thorace trifoveolato; elytris sat fortiter punctatis, disco interno ante medium confuse gemellato-striatis; flavis, basi, fasciâ ante, alterâ longe pone medium, utrinque abbreviatis, maculâque transversâ subapicali, nigro-purpureis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. The Plains.

Front impressed just above the encarpæ with a deep fovea; encarpæ quadrangular, contiguous; carina raised, linear; antennæ slender, attenuated towards the apex, the third joint twice the length of the second, the fourth to the ninth slightly compressed. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides nearly straight and converging from base to apex, the anterior angles thickened, anteriorly produced; anterior margin concave; disc impressed transversely with three deep foveæ, the middle one rotundate, the lateral ones transverse. Scutellum wedge-shaped, its apex rounded. Elytra much broader than the thorax, dilated posteriorly, convex, slightly excavated below the basilar space, strongly punctured, the punctures irregularly arranged in double rows on the inner disc before its middle, placed without order over the rest of the surface, claws bifid.

Nearly allied to *L. sexmaculata*, Redt., less coarsely punctured, the punctures being arranged on the inner disc of the elytra in irregular double rows, the pattern of the elytra is also different.

Genus ANTIPHA, Baly.

1. *Antipha posticata*, n. sp.

Ovata, postice ampliata, convexa, flava, nitida, elytris sat crebre et sat fortiter punctatis, cyaneis, a basi fere ad medium flavis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Assam, the Plains.

Vertex and front smooth, impunctate; clypeus thickened, transversely trigonate, its apex acute, produced upwards between the encarpæ for half their length; encarpæ well defined, contiguous; apices of jaws nigro-piceous; antennæ nearly two-thirds

the length of the body, filiform, the second joint very short, the third more than twice its length, slightly longer than the fourth. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; sides straight and parallel from the base to beyond the middle, obliquely converging in front, the anterior angles produced, slightly recurved, obtuse, hinder angles acute; disc very sparingly impressed here and there with fine punctures, the sides broadly margined, the middle disc flattened. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra broader than the thorax, slightly dilated posteriorly, rather closely punctured, the puncturing denser and coarser towards the apex.

2. *Antipha flavofasciata*, n. sp.

Ovata, postice ampliata, nigra, nitida, femoribus anticis quatuor, posticis apice, capite thoraceque flavis, antennis apice infuscatis; tibiis anticis dorso, tarsis anticis quatuor, tarsisque posticis articulo penultimo piceis; elytris tenuiter sed distincte punctatis, fasciâ latâ prope medium flavâ. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. The Plains of Assam.

Head impunctate; encarpæ transverse, separated by the apex of the triangular clypeus. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; sides straight and parallel, converging beyond the middle, all the angles produced, acute; disc smooth, impunctate. Scutellum trigonate. Elytra broader than the thorax, dilated posteriorly, moderately convex, slightly excavated below the basilar space, finely and distinctly but not very closely punctured.

This and the preceding species have the facies and antennæ of *Monolepta*, with the structural characters of *Antipha*.

3. *Antipha histrio*, n. sp.

Anguste ovata, postice paullo ampliata, rufo-testacea, nitida, mesosterno, scutello capiteque nigris, pedibus anticis, facie inter oculos, antennis thoraceque flavis; pedibus posticis quatuor nigro-piceis, genubus, tibiis apice tarsisque sordide fulvis; elytris rufo-testaceis, fasciâ latâ vix pone medium, antice sinuatâ flavâ, basî anguste et utrisque fasciis irregularibus duabus unâ ante, alterâ pone fasciam flavam positâ, nigris. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Assam.

Vertex shining, impunctate; encarpæ transverse, slightly curved, separated by the apex of the triangular clypeus; carina obsolete; eyes large, prominent; antennæ with the second joint

short, the third nearly twice the length of the second, the fourth longer than the two preceding united; the eight lower joints flavous (the rest broken off). Thorax three times as broad as long; sides rounded, nearly parallel at the base, anterior angles produced, excurved, obtuse, the hinder ones acute; disc shining impunctate. Elytra finely punctured, rufo-testaceous, a broad common fascia scarcely below the middle, flavous; this band is bordered both above and below by a broad somewhat irregular black fascia, abbreviated at the extreme sutural and lateral margins, the base of each elytron also black.

Genus EUPHYMA, Baly, n. gen.

Corpus rotundato-ovatum, convexum. *Caput* modice exsertum, *facie* declivi; *encarpis* magnis, transversis, apice contiguus; *carina* distincta; *antennis* filiformibus, corporis dimidio longioribus, articulo primo clavato, secundo ovali, tertio illo dimidio longiori ceteris cylindricis, magis robustis; *oculis* rotundato-ovatis, prominulis; *palpis* maxillaribus ovatis, articulo ultimo acuto. *Thorax* transversus, utrinque basi sulco brevi longitudinali impressus. *Elytra* convexa, substriatim punctata, limbo inflexo fere ad apicem extenso. *Pedes*: *coxis* anticis transversis; *femoribus* posticis non incrassatis; *tibiis* apice muticis, dorso carinatis; *tarsis* posticis articulo basali sequentibus tribus conjunctis breviori; *unguiculis* acute appendiculatis. *Prosternum* inter coxas bene distinctum, illis fere æquialtum, apice abrupte dilatatum; *acetabulis* anticis integris.

Somewhat similar in form to *Emathea*, but separated from that genus by the cylindrical joints of the antennæ, the ovate palpi and the longitudinal grooves at the base of the thorax.

1. *Euphyma collaris*, n. sp.

Rotundato-ovata, convexa, nitida, subtus picco-rufa, tibiis, tarsis femoribusque posticis piceis, abdomine nigro; supra obscure rufa, antennis, basi exceptis, nigris; thorace impunctato, utrinque basi sulco brevi impresso; elytris caruleatis, sat fortiter substriatim punctatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. The Hills.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpæ separated from the front by a transverse groove, transverse, thickened, their apices contiguous; carina raised, narrowly oblong, its apex acute and extending upwards between the encarpæ for half their length;

antennæ with the three lower joints piceo-rufous, the rest black. Thorax twice as broad as long, the anterior margin concave; the sides distinctly margined, rounded, nearly straight and parallel at the base, all the angles produced, the hinder ones acute, the anterior ones excurved, obtuse; disc transversely convex, impunctate, impressed on either side on the basal margin with a short perpendicular groove. Elytra much broader than the thorax, convex, rather strongly punctured.

This insect at first sight has quite the facies of *Podagrica*.

Genus EUSTENA, Baly, n. gen.

Corpus elongatum, angustatum. *Caput* exsertum; *oculis* rotundatis, integris; *encarpis* contiguus; *carinâ* elevatâ; *antennis* gracilibus, filiformibus, articulo secundo brevi. *Thorax* transversus, dorso non sulcatus. *Elytra* thorace latiora, parallela, confuse punctata, limbo inflexo longe pone medium producto. *Pedes* elongati, gracilis; *coxis* anticis elevatis, subconicis, non contiguus; *femoribus* simplicibus; *tibiis* inermibus; *tarsis* posticis articulo basali sequentibus paullo longiori; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* angustum, paullo elevatum, inter coxas distinctum; *acetabulis* anticis integris. Type *E. pretiosa*.

Following the tabular arrangement of Dr. Chapuis, *Eustena* would enter into his 22nd section, it has, however, but little affinity in habit with the genera belonging to that group, from either of which it is separated by its narrow elongate form.

1. *Eustena pretiosa*, n. sp.

Elongata, angustata, nigra, nitida, femoribus, capite (antennis exceptis) thoraceque obscure rufis, facie inferiori piceo-fulvâ; thorace levi, utrinque obsolete excavato; elytris viridi-cyaneis, crebre punctatis. Long. 3-3½ lin.

Mas. Abdominis segmento anali trilobato; disco longitudinaliter sulcato, utrinque mammosis et pube erectâ vestito.

Hab. The Hills.

Vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpæ thickened, transversely subtrigonal, contiguous; carina narrow, linear, strongly raised; antennæ slender, rather longer than the body in the ♂, shorter in the ♀, the second joint short, the third nearly three times its length, and about a third longer than the fourth; face below the antennæ piceo-flavous, apex of jaws nigro-piceous. Thorax

twice as broad as long; sides rounded, narrowly margined, straight and diverging from the base to the middle, all the angles produced, the hinder ones acute, the anterior ones excurved, the apex obtuse; disc smooth and shining, faintly excavated on either side near the middle. Scutellum black, trigonate. Elytra broader than the thorax, parallel, convex, not impressed below the basilar space, rather closely and somewhat strongly punctured.

Genus *MONOLEPTA*, Erichs.

1. *Monolepta cavipennis*, n. sp.

Elongato-ovata, convexa, flava, nitida, pectore, scutello, femoribus basi capitisque vertice nigris; thorace lævi, tenuissime punctato; elytris tenuissime punctatis, basi et apice, plagæque irregulari vix pone medium transversim positâ, nigris; utrisque disco externo foveâ magnâ cuneiformi, a callo humerali ad paullo pone medium extensâ, extus et postice ad apicem, elevato-marginatâ, impressis. Long. $2\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Mas. Antennis corpore multo longioribus; abdominis apice trilobato.

Hab. The Hills.

Vertex shining, impunctate; encarpæ separated from the front by a transverse groove, thickened, subtrigonate, their upper halves contiguous; carina raised, its apex extending upwards between the lower halves of the encarpæ; antennæ much longer than the body, filiform; the third joint one-half longer than the second, the fourth equal in length to the two preceding united. Thorax twice as broad as long; sides sinuate near the base and apex, rounded in the middle, the anterior angles produced, slightly thickened, obtuse; basal margin sinuate-emarginate just in front of the scutellum; disc convex, minutely punctured, the punctures only visible under a deep lens. Elytra broader than the thorax, narrowly oblong-ovate, convex, as finely punctured as the thorax; each elytron with a large wedge shaped excavation, which, commencing just below the shoulder and increasing in depth and width towards the apex, runs downwards on the outer disc to just below its middle, the apex, which is rounded, is surrounded by a strongly raised callosity, which forms a transverse hump extending nearly across the disc of the elytron, the outer edge of the fovea is also narrowly thickened for the lower half of its course.

The above description is drawn up from a ♂, in the ♀ the fovea and also the hump on the elytra are probably absent.

Genus OCHRALEA, Clark.

1. *Ochralea nigricornis*, Clark.

Hab. The Lower Hills.

Genus HYLASPES, Baly.

1. *Hylaspes Assamensis*, n. sp.

Oblonga, convexa, pallide fulva, nitida, tibiis tarsis, culis antennisque extrorsum nigris; thorace transverso, lateribus rectis, disco lævi, utrinque profunde transversim excavato; elytris tenuiter punctatis, utrisque plagâ suffusâ magnâ a vix pone medium fere ad apicem extensâ, fuscâ instructis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 lin.

Mas. Antennæ corpore æquilongæ.

Fæm. „ „ breviores.

Var. A. (fæm.) elytris totis flavis.

Hab. The Plains.

Vertex smooth, nearly impunctate, being only impressed on either side with a few fine punctures; encarpæ transverse, curved, not contiguous; carina thickened, trigonate, its apex extending upwards between the encarpæ; eyes large, prominent, shining black; antennæ equal in length to the body in the ♂, rather shorter in the ♀, the second and third joints very short and equal in the former sex, slightly longer in the latter, the third in this sex being nearly one-half longer than the second, the fourth to the ninth joints in both sexes compressed, very narrowly dilated, narrowly elongate-trigonate, the upper internal angles produced, acute, the three upper joints, together with the apex of the preceding one, black. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; sides straight and parallel, the anterior angles broadly and obliquely truncate, thickened, the outer end in the ♂ produced laterally into a small acute tooth; disc smooth and shining, impressed on either side on the medial line with a deep transverse groove, which extends from just without the middle disc nearly to the lateral margin. Scutellum longer than broad, trigonate. Elytra much broader than the thorax, broadly oblong; their sides parallel, their apices broadly rounded; disc convex, each elytron impressed just within the humeral callus with a short longitudinal row of deep punctures, the rest of the surface minutely punctured.

Genus PARASTETHA, Baly, n. gen.

Corpus late oblongum, convexum. *Caput* exsertum, *oculis* magnis, rotundato-ovatis, prominentibus, integris; *encarpis* transversis, contiguis; *antennis* quam corpore multo brevioribus, robustis, articulo primo subclavato, secundo et tertio brevioribus, cylindricis, cæteris compressis, modice dilatatis. *Thorax* transversus. *Elytra* thorace longiora, confuse striatim punctata. *Pedes* modice robusti, *coxis* anticis conicis, paullo compressis; *femoribus* simplicibus; *tibiis* posticis quatuor apice spinâ acutâ armatis; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* angustum, inter coxas distinctum, apice abrupte dilatatum; *acetabulis* anticis apertis. *Mesosternum* occultum. *Metasternum* in spinum validum inter coxas intermedias productum. Type *P. nigricornis*.

This genus must stand very close to *Hylaspes*, it is chiefly separated from that genus by its much shorter antennæ, which scarcely exceed half the body in length.

1. *Parastetha nigricornis*, n. sp.

Late oblonga, convexa, flava, nitida, pedibus nigro-piceis, oculis antennisque (articulis basalibus tribus exceptis) nigris, abdominis segmentibus utrinque fusco maculatis; thorace transverso, utrinque leviter sed late foveolato; elytris distincte, substriatim punctatis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Assam.

Head trigonate; vertex sparingly punctured; encarpæ transverse, arcuate, contiguous; labrum deeply notched; antennæ less than two-thirds the length of the body, robust, the basal joint clavate, the second and third short, equal, obconic, the fourth and following ones compressed, moderately dilated, the fourth (which is nearly equal in length to the preceding three united) to the tenth elongate-trigonate, the eleventh ovate. Thorax nearly three times as broad as long; sides nearly parallel, slightly rounded, the posterior and anterior angles thickened, the latter produced, very obtuse; disc sparingly punctured, impressed on either side towards the lateral margin with a large ill-defined shallow fovea, hinder portion of middle disc flattened. Scutellum elongate-trigonate, its apex obtuse. Elytra much broader than the thorax, parallel, rounded at the apex; above convex, not depressed below the basilar space, distinctly punctured, the punctures indistinctly arranged on each elytron in

four or five double rows, interspaces impressed with punctures, scarcely finer than those on the rows themselves, and so rendering them still less distinct.

Genus EUSTETHA, Baly.

1. *Eustetha limbata*, n. sp.

Oblongo-ovata, convexa, nigra, nitida, cyaneo vix tincta, abdomine elytrisque flavo-fulvis, his substriatim punctatis, utrisque limbo, apice dilatato, nigro-piceo: thorace transverso, utrinque transversim sulcato, disco sparse et tenuiter, lateribus magis profunde punctatis. Long. $3-3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. The Plains.

Vertex shining, nearly impunctate; encarpæ transverso, quadrangular, contiguous, separated by a deep longitudinal groove, which extends downwards for a short distance on the clypeus; the clypeus itself thickened, trigonate; antennæ nearly three-fourths the length of the body, the second and third joints very short, equal, the fourth and following ones compressed, not dilated, the fourth nearly equal in length to the preceding three united. Thorax three times as broad as long; sides parallel, very slightly curved, the hinder angles acute, the anterior ones thickened, obliquely truncate, produced laterally into a short acute tooth; upper surface transversely sulcate on either side, the sulcation terminating at some distance from the lateral margin in a large deep fovea. Scutellum slightly longer than broad, trigonate, its apex obtuse. Elytra broader than the thorax, the sides parallel, the apex rounded; above convex, each elytron with the whole limb (dilated at the apex) nigro-piceous; on the disc of each are four ill-defined double rows of punctures, the interspaces between which are impressed with punctures rather finer than those on the rows themselves; inflexed limb shining black.

Genus ACROXENA, Baly, n. gen.

Corpus elongatum. *Caput* exsertum; *oculis* rotundatis, prominentibus; *antennis* robustis, ad apicem attenuatis. *Thorax* transversus, dorso non impressus. *Elytra* thorace latiora, parallela, modice convexa, infra basin non excavata, confuse punctata; limbo reflexo fere ad apicem extenso. *Pedes* modice robusti, simplices; *coxis* anticis magnis, contiguïs; *tibiis* apice muticis; *unguiculis* appendiculatis. *Prosternum* medio coxis

occultum, postice triangulariter ampliatus; *acetabulis* anticis integris; *mesosternum* cuneiforme; *metasternum* postice inter coxas posticas spinâ bifidâ armatum. Type *A. nasuta*.

This genus falls into Dr. Chapuis' 26th section, it is separated from *Platyxantha* and *Stenoplatys* by the shape of its antennæ, from *Doridea* and *Ænidea* by its elongate form.

1. *Acroxena nasuta*, n. sp.

Elongata, parallela, modice convexa, fulva, nitida, subtus pube griseâ sat dense vestita, pectore nigro-piceo, abdomine, tibiis posticis dorso antennisque lineâ dorsali nigris; thorace transverso, lævi; impunctato; elytris sat crebre punctatis, interspatiis granulosis; utrisque punctis duobus ante medium transversim positissimis nigris. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Mas. Capite magno, clypeo infra antennis in cretam transversam elevato, margine antico profunde transversim excavato, medio spinâ acutâ, antrorsum productâ armato; antennarum articulo tertio curvato, ad apicem incrassato.

Hab. The Hills.

♂ Head broad; clypeus transversely concave, elevated below the antennæ into a strong transverse ridge, from the middle of which the narrow lanceolate carina runs upwards to separate the encarpæ; anterior margin deeply and broadly excavated, the middle of the excavated portion armed with a long acute, flattened spine; on the disc immediately behind the base of the latter are two very short acute erect teeth; labrum large, transversely quadrate, the medial disc slightly concave and furnished with a tuft of erect hairs; antennæ robust, tapering towards their extremity, the third to the fifth distinctly thickened, the third curved, clavate, the fourth and fifth each with a longitudinal ridge on the upper surface, all the joints, with the exception of the apical ones, stained above with nigropiceous; encarpæ transverse, separated from the front by a transverse groove. Thorax before the middle nearly twice as broad as long; sides straight and diverging from the base nearly to the apex, thence suddenly rounded and converging to the apex, hinder angles produced, acute, the anterior ones also produced, obsoletely excurved, obtuse: disc shining, impunctate, the sides narrowly margined. Scutellum not longer than broad, its apex emarginate. Elytra broader than the thorax, subelongate, parallel, moderately convex, rather coarsely and somewhat closely punctured, the interspaces granulose

Genus *ÆNIDEA*, Baly.1. *Ænidea barbata*, n. sp.

Subelongata, flava, nitida, pectore elytrisque nigris; his vage, tenuissime punctatis; thorace transverso, utrinque sat profunde foveolato. Long. $3\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Mas. Capite lato, valde exserto, clypeo transversim excavato, utrinque profunde foveolato, margine antico laminis duabus curvatis suberectis armato, disco infra antennis, fasciâ transversâ tripartitâ pilis erectis nigro-griseis formata, instructo; labro tumido.

Hab. Hills of Assam.

Head broad, strongly exserted; vertex shining, impunctate; encarpæ transverse, separated by a deep fovea; interocular spaces swollen; clypeus very deeply transversely depressed, excavated at either end into a very large deep fovea; on the middle portion, just below the insertion of the antennæ, is a tripartite transverse band, formed of erect nigro-griseous hairs, which spring from a black trilobate base; anterior margin armed with two narrow, slightly curved, suberect, concave processes, at the inner base of each of which is a small acute tooth; labrum swollen, its hinder margin notched, its anterior edge concealing from above the mandibles; upper joints of maxillary palpi swollen, obovate, the terminal one very short, obtuse, and nearly buried in the preceding one; antennæ slender, nearly equal to the body in length, the basal joint curved, abruptly thickened at its apex. Thorax twice as broad as long, sides straight and diverging from the base to beyond the middle, then obliquely converging to the apex, all the angles thickened, obtuse; surface sparingly impressed with very minute punctures, only visible under a strong lens; on either side the middle disc is a large fovea, the space between them depressed. Elytra broader than the thorax, oblong, convex, excavated below and on the outer border of the basilar space; shining black, impressed with minute punctures, quite as fine as those on the thorax. Apical segment of abdomen trilobate, the medial lobe truncate.

The above description is that of a male.

2. *Ænidea eximia*, n. sp.

Anguste oblonga, fulva, nitida, antennis flavis, oculis nigris; thorace parce tenuiter punctato, disco transversim sulcato, sulco utrinque magis fortiter impresso; elytris infra basin distincte depressis, tenuiter punctatis. Long. 4 lin.

Mus. Antennis corpore longioribus; facie infra antennis cretâ transversâ elevatâ, medio leviter emarginatâ instructo; clypeo antice profunde inciso, disco profunde excavato, utrinque fasciâ e pilis longis instructo; palpis articulo penultimo incrassato, compresso, ultimo brevi conico, apice obtuso.

Hab. The Plains of Assam.

Head large, vertex smooth, impunctate; encarpæ transverse, pyriform, separated by a broad groove; on the face just below the antennæ is a broad obliquely elevated lamina, its apex sinuate on either side, its middle angularly notched, a longitudinal groove running downwards from this notch to its base; clypeus very deeply excavated, its anterior margin very deeply incised, the incision extending upwards nearly to the base of the transverse ridge, and dividing the anterior portion of the clypeus into two large lobes, each of which is armed within with a short recurved tooth; disc on either side furnished with a transverse band of very long fulvous hairs, the apices of which curl spirally outwards; labrum very large, its apex obtuse. Thorax nearly twice as broad as long; sides straight and very slightly diverging from the base nearly to the apex, sinuate just behind the latter, the anterior angles thickened, obtuse. Scutellum semiovalate, Elytra oblong, convex, excavated below the basilar space, finely punctured.

A single specimen only, a ♂, is known to me.

Genus MACRISPA, Baly.

1. *Macrispa Saundersi*, Baly.

Hab. The Plains.

A single individual, unfortunately much broken, fixes the habitat of this rare insect; the unique specimen (now in my cabinet), on which the original diagnosis was made, being without a locality ticket.

Genus ANISODERA, Baly.

1. *Anisodera Guerinii*, Baly.

Hab. The Plains.

2. *Anisodera excavata*, Baly.

Hab. The Plains.